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Massachusetts borders of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*). Several reports alleging this occurrence have been received during the past winter by the State Division of Ornithology. But satisfactory proof was lacking until, during March, a bird of this species was identified by Mr. John A. Farley and myself—found at the end of its winter sojourn in the town of Quincy.

The bird appeared, at the feeding station maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sprague, immediately after the great ice-storm of November 29 last. At first persecuted by the neighborhood Blue Jays, the persistent stranger at length was seen keeping amicable company with one of these—going and coming thus oddly paired during several weeks of mid-winter. The bird was possibly attracted to the place by the extensive windbreak of dense spruce growth that surrounded the house. In one well sheltered tree it habitually roosted.

This Canada Jay completely lost its tail in January; and turned up after a brief interval in early March with an entire new tail—also “in darker plumage” according to the householders. Throughout the winter the bird fed heartily on such fare as baked beans, cheese-rind, cooked carrots and parsnips, bread and spoilt grapes. It became familiar and fairly tame; and occasionally showed a sportive spirit by swooping by or nearly upon Mr. Sprague as he worked in the grounds, seeming to challenge him with harsh chatter and excited cries. Its common note when disturbed was a sharp, penetrating *jip-jip-jip*—not wholly unlike the cry of the Hairy Woodpecker, but generally uttered in triplets. At last reports, March 19, the bird was still on the Sprague estate.

Howe and Allen in their ‘Birds of Massachusetts’ give only three previous records for the State; one seen early in summer, 1875, one taken October 25, 1878, and one taken October 17, 1889.—ARTHUR J. PARKER, *Boston, Mass.*

The Lapland Longspur in Colorado.—Prior to 1898 the prevailing winter Longspur of Colorado was known as the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*). After subspecies *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* was erected (1898) these winter Longspurs were all classed under *alascensis*; but since that year there have been recorded three or four specimens of *C. lapponicus lapponicus* as taken in Colorado.

On the evening of December twenty-second, of last year, at six o’clock, during a mild blizzard, with a dense snow fall, I heard overhead hundreds of small birds calling to each other as they flew southward over my residence. The calls, at the time, seemed to me to be those of Horned Larks or Snow Buntings, but a positive determination could not then be made.

Within a few days of this event, Dr. E. E. Evans and Mr. Edward Hellstern, both of Fort Morgan, Colorado, reported to me that hundreds of small birds had been killed in their town during the storm of December 22 by striking houses, wires, etc. Mr. Hellstern felt sure they were Lapland

Longspurs (*C. l. lapponicus*). This diagnosis was one of so much importance and interest that he was requested to send me a specimen, which he did promptly and which, on examination, proved his determination to be correct, that the specimen (others being similar) was true *lapponicus*. Later on Dr. Evans picked up more than twenty of these storm-killed birds and sent them to me; the lot was of mixed complexion, mostly true *lapponicus*, but some *alascensis*. The Biological Survey confirmed my identifications, but reported that many of the specimens of *lapponicus* were not typical, being rather lighter than usual.

I have long suspected that the seeming rarity of the Lapland Longspur in Colorado was more apparent than real, and probably due to lack of properly identified material and insufficient investigation.—W. H. BERGTOLD, 1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.

Bachman's Sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*) in N. E. Illinois.—On April 23, 1922, I took an adult male of this species at Beach, Lake Co., Ill. It was found in one of the pine groves along Lake Michigan and was apparently alone. Dr. C. W. G. Eifrig found a number of birds at River Forest, Ill., during May and June 1915, and secured a specimen which is the only other record of the capture of the species that I can find for this region. (Auk, Vol. XXXVI, p. 522) Dr. A. Lewy saw one in Jackson Park, Chicago, in June 1918 and a note in the 'Wilson Bulletin' (Vol. XXVIII, p. 200) reports them breeding at La Grange, Ill., in 1916, but goes into no detail. This is the first record for Lake County and the farthest north that the bird has been found.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

The Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On February 4, 1922, I observed a flock of about twenty Juncos near my home and among them a deep bluish bird which differed materially from the others. This bird was so very restless that I followed it for nearly an hour before I procured it. Upon comparing the specimen, which is an adult male, with specimens from the mountains of North Carolina in my collection, and also with typical *J. h. hyemalis* from Mt. Pleasant, I found the bird to be identical in coloration, size and color of the bill with the former. Here is a case of a supposedly resident non-migratory form occurring on the seaboard of South Carolina, which is, of course, accidental. Previous to the capture of this bird one of the worst sleet storms ever known had prevailed for three days in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, the entire surface of the ground being covered with ice to the depth of more than an inch. The capture of *J. h. carolinensis* is an addition to the fauna of South Carolina and makes the forty-fifth species I have added to the State list.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, S. C.